

STORY TOLD BY DAWSON

Explains How He Became Interested in the Affairs of Busby.

ENDORSED NOTES FOR HIM

Issued a Statement Saying His Affairs Were in Good Shape.

Another long day was consumed yesterday in the hearing in the Busby case, and late in the evening a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, when the cross-examination of Mr. Luther Dawson will be continued.

The interesting part of yesterday's proceedings was the story of Mr. Dawson's connection with Mr. Busby's affairs, which he told himself.

Both sides fought strenuously to bring out all the points that might tend to strengthen the respective parties to the suit, and through it all, Mr. Dawson indicated nothing to show he was fatigued.

Messrs. Smith and Bryan conducted the examination of the defense, Mr. Wines taking little part in the verbal proceedings. Mr. Royall took up the cross-examination for the defense.

The morning session was interesting. Cashier Sinton, of the City Bank, was first put on by the defense. His relationship to Busby, he testified, changed in the condition of the firm of Tozer & Son caused the bank to refuse their endorsement on a note of Busby's, and not, as alleged in the declaration of the plaintiff, the contents of the Marks letter.

On the theory that Bloomberg would be friendly, witness said he gave a list of the creditors to him, and authorized him to secure control of whatever claims he could.

Witness, asked as to the allegation of conspiracy, said he was trying to do three things for Busby: "Save his assets, save his credit, at the least possible expense." He denied any talk or intimation of a receivership when he saw Bloomberg.

Asked if he knew Marks at that time, he said that he did not. Marks had not been mentioned at the Bloomberg interview. He left the means of securing the claims to Bloomberg's attorney, Bloomberg, who signed the letter to Busby, on Dawson's guarantee of payment.

He knew of the Marks letter Saturday morning, but did not know of the circumstances of its writing. He did not connect either himself or Bloomberg with it, after paying all claims he could.

"Where you satisfied with his explanation?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I remarked: 'Well, I'll have to go up and tell Mr. Busby about that,'" said Mr. Dawson.

TELLS OF HIS INTERESTS. Mr. Dawson told of his connection with the business of Busby's and how that connection was severed, and what he did before and after getting out of the business. He had no interest in the business, he had endorsed and given his personal guarantee to Busby's notes when the company was started.

Mr. Royall, then asked the court if it would permit an expert to compare the Busby signature on the letter with Busby's signature on a lot of notes and other papers in evidence.

The judge refused the request for the testimony, but said he would take the matter under advisement and let counsel know his final decision later.

Luther Dawson was called by the defense. The witness said he became acquainted with Busby in 1901, when he was in charge of the property in which Busby conducted business. He at once served notice that he would raise the rent. Busby replied that he was losing money at the rate of \$3,000 a year. Dawson told him he had better change to a more profitable line of business, which Busby did in February, 1902. He thought he began to endorse for Busby in February, 1902. The amount of witness's endorsement in May, 1903, was about \$500.

Witness said he also let Busby have about that time, \$2,000, witness taking Busby's note.

In June, 1903, about the 15th, Busby requested further endorsements, said witness, who testified that he was about as deeply involved as he cared to be.

About June 15th Busby told him that he must have more money, calling attention to the Lockheim, Thelheimer and other large bills maturing. Witness said he was surprised, and asked Busby why he had not made known his condition sooner. The result was Dawson's request that a statement be gotten off, showing the condition of affairs. This, he said, was given to him by Lucas June 10th. He identified the statement as of June 10th, and handed it to him.

This is the paper Lucas testified to having completed June 10th, and handed to Busby on June 20th. The date, as Lucas testified, simply indicated that the statement represented the condition of affairs as of June 10th. June 17th, witness said, he had a talk with Busby, to whom he said the business was in a serious plight, and that the alternatives were: extension, compromise or bankruptcy.

Upshot, according to witness, was the writing of the letter of June 17th, at Lucas's suggestion, and the signing of it the same day by Busby.

Witness, replying to his counsel, said he showed the letter to Mr. Pender, of the American National Bank, Friday, June 18th, or Saturday, June 20th. The bank had become anxious about some of Busby's paper. Witness said he took Mr. Pender up to Busby's store and showed him around, telling Pender that Busby was good for the amount, and that, furthermore, he was on the paper and responsible for its payment.

DAWSON AND BLOOMBERG. Questioned as to his relations with Mr. Bloomberg, the witness said he had known Bloomberg several years. His relations with him in June were simply those of attorneys. Prior to that time he had associated with him in another business matter, witness said.

On June 18th, in the morning, impressed by the fact that Pender, that creditors were about to pounce down, he went to see Bloomberg. He thought Bloomberg would have more influence with the creditors, many of whom were of his own faith, than he (Dawson) could have.

Mr. Dawson said he asked Mr. Bloomberg if he held any claims against Busby. Bloomberg replied: "No; what's the matter with Busby?"

Witness replied: "Nothing is the matter with Busby."

Witness said that he had no other claims against Busby.

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Pyramid CURE DRINK

WHISKEY OR BEER HABIT CURED BY STAYED CURED BY WHITE RIBBON REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge.

By using my White Ribbon Remedy any one who is a victim of the whiskey or beer habit, can be cured. Any one can get the White Ribbon Remedy in tea, water or food. It is a powerful and sure remedy for the drunkard's ever known ailment. It is a powerful and sure remedy for the drunkard's ever known ailment. It is a powerful and sure remedy for the drunkard's ever known ailment.

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REPORTED ATTACK ON VLADIVOSTOK FLEET

(Continued From First Page.)

fight has already taken place, but no definite news has been received of the reported encounter.

Reports from Shanghai say the Japanese have full reports of the Russian plans for resisting the advance of the Japanese into Manchuria, which contemplate a line of earthworks extending from Kailip to Liao Yang. It is reported that the Russians intend to abandon the passage of the Dardanelles is persistent, but is not credited in well informed quarters.

The Mission of Ito. The sending of Marquis Ito on a mission to Korea is regarded here as the most significant news of the day and is believed to indicate a virtual protectorate over Korea, which will become a Japanese military base and source of supplies. Marquis Ito enjoys great prestige. He visited the Emperor of Korea in 1898, and since then he has been held in the highest esteem by the Emperor, who often consulted with him.

It is reported from Shanghai that Vice-roy Alexieff is preparing to remove his headquarters to Harbin, after having in vain ordered the Tartar general to dismiss the Chinese garrison at Mukden.

In Shanghai it is believed that the Japanese will attempt the seizure of New Chwang as soon as the ice clears.

A correspondent of the Daily Express at Shanghai asserts that the Russians are throwing up a continuous line of earthworks from Kailip to Liao Yang.

ITO GOES TO KOREA. Marquis Sent on a Special Mission for the Emperor, But Its Nature Not Known.

(By Associated Press.) TOKIO, March 8.—The Marquis Ito is going to Korea on a special mission for the Emperor, but the purpose of the trip is not understood here by those outside of high official circles. The Marquis Ito will carry an autograph letter from the Mikado to the Emperor of Korea. He will depart on the 10th inst., and will be absent about three weeks. Count Tazukio, secretary of the privy council; Lieutenant-General Hasegawa, Admiral Sakamoto and Vice-Count Hasegawa will accompany the Marquis.

TOKIO, March 8.—It is denied that Japan has any plan to execute. It is thought, however, that Marquis Ito will make an investigation in the general conditions in Korea, and formulate possibly some recommendations which will be useful in the adoption of a policy for the future.

WANT AMERICAN GOLD. Japan to Borrow Here and in Europe, Providing Against a Possible Emergency.

(By Associated Press.) TOKIO, March 8.—The Japanese government is said, in consequence of the depreciation of the yen, to be planning to borrow a loan in America and Europe. Although it is estimated that enough bonds can be sold at home to provide sufficient money to prosecute the war for at least one year and a half, and although many Japanese will take the view that Japan is capable of waging war to a conclusion without borrowing a single cent abroad, and have, in an spirit of national pride, counseled that no foreign loan be sought, yet it is felt that Japan will take in a year or two a contingency when money may be seriously needed.

It is thought that it would be better to place a loan now if possible rather than attempt to do so in a future crisis when money may be needed.

LANDING TROOPS NEAR WON-SAN. (By Associated Press.) PARIS, March 8.—The Temps prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says: The landing of Japanese troops on the island of Won-San (General San) Korea. Most of the forces are proceeding to Ping Yang. It is the expectation that the Japanese will take the offensive as soon as they have concentrated their troops. The Russian tactics will be strictly defensive, for so long as the Japanese are in the island, the Russian will be used, so soon as they are free of ice, for carrying military supplies.

TO HAVE FOUR ARMIES. (By Associated Press.) SHANGHAI, March 8.—The mobilization of Japanese troops proceeds regularly, but much slower than expected. The Japanese forces will be divided into four armies. The points of concentration are not yet known.

PLAN OF DEFENSE. Vice-Admiral Makaroff Prepares One, the Execution of Which Will Begin at Once.

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, March 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that Vice-Admiral Makaroff has arranged with Vice-Alexieff a plan of defensive operations, the execution of which will begin to-morrow.

The co-operation of Russia's land and sea forces is declared to be essential for the security of the coast line between New Chwang and Port Arthur.

It is declared that the Japanese are anxious to make an aggressive movement in order to put an end to the blockade of Port Arthur.

TEAR DOWN RUSSIA'S PAVILION. (By Associated Press.) ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The framework for the Russian national pavilion at the World's Fair was torn down to-day on the grounds that it was in the way of the entrance to the fair.

The pavilion was built by Contractor LeCouture, who has been in charge of the work. Work was under way on the pavilion when the Japanese ultimatum was received. The cablegram was from the Department of the Interior, briefly ordering that work to be suspended.

JAPAN'S MINISTER REPLIES. Counter Statements Made to Russia's Contentions of Violations of International Law.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Japanese minister to-day gave the text of his government's reply to the Russian note alleging Japanese violation of international law, and of Korean neutrality.

Regarding the landing of troops in Korea, the Japanese note says the government admits that "Japanese troops landed in Korea, before declaration of war was issued, but not before a state war actually existed between Japan and Russia."

The Japanese note says the government is not prepared to accept the Russian contention that the landing of troops in Korea was a matter of right and necessity, which had the distinct consent of the Korean government.

The note denies that the Japanese stopped the delivery of cables to Korea prior to the declaration of war. It declares that Korea having given her consent to the landing of troops at Chemulpo, the harbor thereby ceased to be neutral.

The note denies that Japan notified the United States of her intention to land troops in Korea.

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\$500,000 IN PRIZES

of \$5.00 each to be given to the School Children of America

School Children's Competitive Advertising Contest No. 4108.

Curly locks, Curly locks With thou be mine?

Thou shalt not wash the dishes.

Now yet feed the swine

But ride in a carriage Behind a fine team With a house by the sea And all you can eat of Nice Egg-O-See.

This sketch was made by Earl Hickeyson, age 11, Central School, Richmond, Va.

We give a cash prize of \$5.00 for any drawing of this character which we accept and use.

All school children can compete. Full instructions on inside of each package of Egg-O-See, telling what to do to get the prize and how to make the drawings.

Egg-O-See is the best of all flaked wheat foods. It is now generally conceded that flaked wheat is the most healthful and convenient of all foods, and Egg-O-See is displacing 90 per cent. of all other kinds, because of its superior quality and cheaper price.

A Full-Sized Package for 10c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE GREEN PACKAGE.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and loc. and we will send you a package, prepaid.

Address all communications to "Egg-O-See," Quincy, Ill.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903.

THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the Company in full—THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Location of home or principal office of said company—1011 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Character of the business transacted by the company—LIFE INSURANCE. President—ROBERT H. PATTERSON. Secretary—J. C. GREGORY.

Organized and incorporated—MAY 25, 1871. Commenced business—JULY 1, 1885. Name of the General Agent in Virginia—W. C. GREGORY. Residence—1103 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Amount of capital stock. No. \$500,000 00 Amount. Amount of policies and the amount of paid for insurance effected thereby in force at end of previous year. 8,945 \$16,250,771 00

Number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby. 2,904 \$4,648,001 00 Total. 10,849 \$20,898,772 00

Number of policies in force at end of year. 1,497 \$2,645,034 00 Whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year. 4,472 \$11,154,383 00

RECEIPTS. Amount of premiums received. \$346,920 00 Amount of interest received. 85,925 14

Amount of rents received. 206,014 10 Amount of all other receipts, including taxes, \$48,000 00. Total. \$686,860 24

Amount of losses paid. \$364,516 43 Amount paid for surrender values. 123,803 83

Amount paid for expenses, including taxes, \$48,000 00. Total. \$536,320 26

Assets. Bonds, market value. \$238,463 83 Stocks, market value. 1,240,500 00

Real estate, unencumbered, market value. 247,500 00 Market value of real estate, over book value. 28,000 00

Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate. 49,107 40 Loans secured by pledge of bonds and stocks over book value. 2,850 17

Cash in banks, trust funds, and other assets. 123,803 83 Cash on hand. 61,507 40

Loans secured by pledge of bonds and stocks over book value. 2,850 17 Loans due and accrued. 10,038 00

Due and accrued. 10,038 00 Dividends and interest. 2,850 17

Capital stock. \$500,000 00 Surplus account. \$2,645,034 00

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Capital stock. \$500,000 00 Surplus account. \$2,645,034 00

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WILD RIOTING IN SPRINGFIELD

(Continued From First Page.)

occupants had remained in the building, and, if they did, whether any fatalities resulted from the shooting. The fire is spreading both ways from Thomas's place. It is thought the mob will not tolerate any effort of the department to put out the fire in the Levee district, but will offer no resistance in the attempts to confine the fire to the buildings along Washington Street, known as the Levee. These buildings are dilapidated frame structures.

It is understood that the negro population is highly incensed at Sheriff Routzahn for not using greater force in protecting Dickson.

The Sheriff Is Warned. Sheriff Routzahn has been warned that the instant the torch was applied in Washington Street, the mob will move to the eastward, and that the Levee district was to be immediately dynamited.

At midnight the entire block in Washington Street from Gallaher Street west to Spring Street is on fire with no hope of saving any of the buildings.

While the eastern portion of the Levee is doomed, it is thought that the department will be able to confine the conflagration to the region east of Spring Street. Members of the mob openly declare that when their work in the eastern Levee district is completed they will transfer their efforts to the western portion of the city.

This portion of West Washington is also known as the Levee, and the buildings are similar to those in the eastern portion.

The arrival of the out-of-town militia train loads of troops from several towns here and there are expected to be met by the city police, but did not seem to know what was best to do.

At noon the undertaking office was closed. The crowds did not disperse, and nobody seemed to be working. At nightfall there were reports of fire threatening the streets grew larger. It was rumored that the negroes would attempt to burn the city and the insurance men appealed to Mayor Bowles to protect them. The police were in a state of bordering on panic after their horrible experience at the jail the night before.

MORE MILITARY ARRIVE. SPRINGFIELD, O., March 9.—The company of militia from Xenia arrived at 1:30 this (Wednesday) morning, and were immediately sent towards the Levee by a circuitous route.

Company M, of the Fourth regiment of Xenia, and Company D, of the Third regiment of Urbana, are now picketed along the Big Four Railway tracks, facing the burning district along East Washington Street. There are 225 enlisted men in each. At 12:45 o'clock three trains loaded with troops arrived from Xenia, and Company G and K, of Dayton, and Company H, of Mansfield. They were stationed at various points to prevent ingress of either negroes or whites, and so far as their sent numbers would permit, will forestall any efforts to burn the immediate business district. At that, however, there is grave danger of the fire starting in the great outlying districts, among the factories or dwelling houses, and ten times the number of troops now on hand would be entirely insufficient to prevent incendiarism.

Burned the Threatened District. The fire in East Washington Street has burned out exactly the district the mob should go, and there is now no danger of it spreading either further east or west or to the north, where the fashionable East High Street district, including St. Raphael's Catholic Church, was for a while in